Social Mobility among Scheduled Castes Women:

A Sociological study of women of Bundelkhand Region

(With Special Reference to Jalaun District)

A
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INTRODUCTION

Caste system is the distinctive feature of Indian society, it not only reflects in social life of Indian people but the economic and political behaviors of people are also governed by the caste system. Caste is the identity of a person in Hindu society. In India, exclusion or inclusion in the Socio-economic activities such as production, distribution or any gainful job to a particular person depend by his caste. In ancient India, society was organized so that each specialized job was performed by a specific group, or caste. The structure of Indian society is based on Chaturvarna system. This system divides the Indian society in four parts-Brahmins, Chatriya, Vaishya and Sudras, but at the grass root level the lower castes exists. Every person belongs to some specific caste, the membership of the caste is by birth and it is unchangeable.

It is well known that the lower castes had no place in the ancient Hindu fourfold Varna system and were referred to as untouchables, depressed classes, or exterior castes. Discrimination was the main feature of social structure and status was determined by birth. Due to their very low social and ritual status in traditional Hindu society, they have remained extremely poor backward for centuries.[1] There are many social, economic, legal restrictions and other disabilities that were traditionally associated with the scheduled caste people. They were denied access to religious places and to use water from public wells, not allowed to attend schools and remain outside because their contact should pollute upper caste Hindus. Besides these, they were debarred from using public roads and forced to live on the outskirts of higher caste's residential area, thus creating hindrance to their mobility. They had no share in the social, political and judiciary powers.[2]

The basic problems of these depressed castes were economic, educational, political, rituals and civil disabilities of varying degrees.[3] The term Scheduled Caste recommended by Simon Commission though, it has not been defined in the constitution but article 341 of the Constitution reads as follows: "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races, or tribes, parts or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled castes for the purpose of the constitution of India.[4] Many policies were framed for the

[1] Dr. Leela Vishwanath, Social mobility among Scheduled caste women in India, Uppal publishing house ,New Delhi;1993,p.2
[2] Ibid p.3
[3] M.S.A Rao ,Social Movements and Social Transformation, Mac Millan and Company of India Limited, Delhi;1979,p.J
[4] Constitution of India, Eastern book Company, Lucknow;1997, p.128.

upliftment of these sections like reservation in government services, parliament and state legislature, educational institutes, self employment and employment providing schemes.

The colonial rule, modern education, scientific temperament, and the constitutional provisions have given the new dimensions to social mobility. The universal adult franchise (one man one vote) has made it a compulsion for every ruling government to ensure the upliftment of weaker sections, left outs, downtrodden. In Indian social framework, the women has been thrust upon much more disabilities some due to biological reasons other due to dominance of male in society. Due to these factors the status of women is much lower than that of a man. Scheduled caste women are facing the challenges of disabilities of being scheduled caste on one side and being the women on other side. The scope for mobility remains very less for the women. The condition of scheduled caste women has been pathetic in the society, the development of this section of society needs a realistic study to estimate the amount of growth and identify the bottleneck in the process of mobility.

Even today, in modern times, we see the severe oppression and exploitation of Scheduled caste women. Though Indian Constitution provides equality to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed, region and gender and also directs the State to take various measures to remove the different forms of discrimination and inequality, still the problem persists. Scheduled caste women in India suffer three-fold oppression —

- On account of gender because of existing patriarchy,
- On account of their caste 'the untouchable',
- On account of their class - as they hail from the poorest and most marginalized communities.

Since independence remarkable progress has been in the fields of science and technology, industrial and infrastructure development. As per the issue of development of weaker sections especially the scheduled castes, significant progress have been seen but the desirable outcome is still far away from the reality and Scheduled caste women are in a worse position in terms of sex ratio, wages, employment, occupation, assets, education, health, social mobility and political participation. The proposed area of study, Jalaun District one of the 100 poorest districts according to the Planning Commission of India. In socio-economic backward district about 50 per cent of the area of Jalaun is drought prone. The sex ratio is very low in this region at 749 women per 1,000 men as opposed to India (933/1,000) and even UP

(898/1,000). The conditions of Scheduled caste women are miserable, women in this District have far more limited access to both educational and employment resources, the socio-economic development is very low in scheduled group women relative to men.[5]

Social Mobility

Every society has some sort of social hierarchy. Social stratification of this hierarchy may be based on economic classes, religion, physical power, sex, or the caste system. A person is designated as a member of some strata by birth, or the acquired characteristic a person enjoys the status and has to play the role according to the strata he belongs to.

Social mobility refers to a process where some individuals or social group is shifted from one social stratum to other strata in social hierarchy; basically it is the change of social status.

The social mobility can be classified in following ways:

- The movement of an individual or a social group from one social status to other social status in the hierarchy is called a vertical social mobility. While the movement of a individual or a group in the same social group is called the horizontal mobility.
- The social mobility is also classified upward and downward mobility as the group gains or loses its position in the social hierarchy.
- The social mobility can be classified as inter-generational mobility if the change in social status is recognized after several generations or it can be classified as intra-generational if the changes are recognized in the same generation.

The social mobility can be result of many factors on one side the individuals or the group may adopt the way of life, food habits, cloths and the ritual of some higher class or he may acquire the economic resources, education, political power etc .After acquiring the above characteristics when the social group realizes that they are at equal level with higher social groups they claim for higher status in the society.On other side the social structure of the society, legal frame work and the mindset of the rest of the society should be ready to accept this change, these factors leads to the mobility to the society.

[5] http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/peoreport/peoevalu/peo-NCAER.pdf.

Table 1: Comparative Effective Literacy Rates

Year	Sex	Literacy Rate		Literacy Gap of SC's to others (in %)
		SC	Other than SC	
1991	Male	49.91	69.53	(-)19.62
	Female	23.76	44.81	(-)21.05
	Total	37.41	57.69	(-)20.08
2001	Male	66.64	78.70	(-)12.06
	Female	41.90	58.71	(-)16.27
	Total	54.69	68.81	(-)14.12
2011	Male	75.20	68.50	(+)6.70
	Female	56.50	55.33	(+)1.17
	Total	66.10	62.09	(+)4.01

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011.

The Effective Literacy Rate (defined as percentage of literates among the population in ages 7 years and above) for SCs in 1991 Census was 37.41, in 2001 Census is 54.69 and 2011 it is 66.10 registering an increase of 17.28 percentage points between 1991 and 2001and 11.41 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.The literacy percentage of SC when compared with the literacy percentage of other communities during 1991, 2001 & 2011(Table 1) reflects that the literacy gap has decreased from 1991 to 2011.

As per the issue of development of weaker sections especially the scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes, it is also progressed significantly but the desirable outcome is still far away from the reality. Still there is need of intensifying caste based targeting to reduce the deprivations of SCs and STs. The basic reasons behind their miserable socio-economic conditions are illiteracy, lack of required skill, inequalities in agrarian structure due to failure of land reforms, lack of income generating assets and ineffective implementation of the welfare schemes. Poverty and social discrimination are the main issues of concern for the scheduled castes presently which need to be given proper attention. Since the early 1990s, there has been greater focus of development, planning towards enhancement of human well-being and reduction in inequities along with growth of per capita income. The concept of

well-being would encompass individual attainments in the areas of education, health and amenities like electricity, water supply and sanitation, housing, etc.

Though considerable progress has been achieved in education field among certain sections of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, the progress is very poor in sizeable portion of population.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jain S.P (1969) "Social mobility in a town-An Intergenerational Analysis".

S P Jain in the article showed a high rate of movement between the subject's and his father's generations than between the subject's father's and his grandfather's generations. In India's caste structured society, the people had little scope for movement from their predetermined status. Present paper attempts to analyses the trend of intergenerational mobility in a middle sized town of Uttar Pradesh. Broadly it is intend to study the trend in social mobility among Hindus and Muslims who constitute the minority and majority respectively in town. The community selected for study is a middle sized town (Seohara) in north India. For the collection of data a sample of 236 household heads whether men or women was drawn by the systematic sampling from the household list of the town. The analysis showed that social mobility in the town community has occurred at a higher rate in the pair of subject and his father's generations of the subject's father and grandfather.

Dubey S.M (1975) "Social mobility among profession in Gorakhpur".

Dubey in his book stated about the city of Gorakhpur in the Indian context, a sociological study of the pattern of stratification & occupational mobility in such middle sized & transitional cities will be highly useful. It will help us to understand how the traditional structure is being replaced by the modern structure. The aim is to analyze the inter-generational occupation mobility. Data collection was based on both interview schedule & participant observation. The sample size was 300 among them 269 were males & 31 were females. The study revealed that the respondents of Gorakhpur engaged in caste occupation. People belonging to lower occupation have improved their lot by joining different professions & no case of downward mobility was found among inter-generation.

Mathur R.S (1975) "Sources and form of discrimination against Scheduled caste in U.P".

Mathur in his present study seeks to examine some of the explanations advanced for the relative backwardness of the Scheduled caste population and to identify the forms discrimination adopted in the pattern and extent of the utilization of scheduled caste labor force. The analysis rests largely on cross-sectional census data with respect to the revenue divisions of the state. The analysis suggests that the implementation of the existing policy

aimed at promoting education among the Scheduled castes and supplementary efforts in this direction with direct measures of redistribution of surplus land acquired through various land reforms legislation among the Scheduled caste in rural area and of providing reservations to them in urban areas has not been satisfactory. The preceding analysis supports the exiting policy of promotion education among the schedule caste and supplemented approach efforts in this direction.

Trivedi Harshad (1976) "Exploitation of Scheduled caste women".

Trivedi in his book states that the status of scheduled caste women in society has been low. The aim was to find out the status of selected scheduled caste women in matters of adopting dress, garments, dietary habits etc.203 respondents of harijan women in 3 districts of Punjab state were selected randomly and information collected through interview schedule. A few case studies were also conducted. The findings are changed in various aspects of life including values, patterns of behavior, physical & social mobility etc. among schedule caste is generally initiated by men not by women of the community.

Malik Suneila (1979) conducted a study on "Social integration of scheduled castes".

Suneila in her book describes that the problem of social integration of scheduled castes is related to the area of social stratification. The present study is an attempt to access the social consequences of social mobility among the scheduled castes in Ambala city. Several distinct instruments such as interview schedule, observations, case study & informal discussions led to be employed for collection of data. The measurement of social mobility in three generations was done with the comparison of educational & occupational status of the respondents with those of their fathers & grandfathers. Findings showed that the scheduled caste have been empowering their socio-economic status in terms of education, occupation & income. The study also revealed that education is a basis of socio economic status along with social mobility has been measured.

Khan Mumtaz Ali (1980) "Scheduled castes and their status in India".

Mumtaz Ali Khan in his book stated that Scheduled castes women do not receive some of the basic amenities required for a comfortable life. Another problem is that as the education of girls has not received much attention in the society. The aim of the study was to examine the

changes which have taken place in several aspects of the life of scheduled castes in Karnataka. The study also accessed the impact of various measures adopted for the welfare of the scheduled castes. The sample size was 500 & data collection done through interview schedule. The study showed that the adult males have higher percentage of literacy than the female respondents nearly $3/4^{th}$ of the respondents are aware of the value of education for the progress of their boys & girls.

Singh Soran (1981) "Changing Socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes with reference to district Jaunpur in eastern Uttar Pradesh".

The scheduled castes in India have differed various socio-economic problem from many years. In his book he has made an attempt to analyse the changes in the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes & tribes with particular reference to Jaunpur district in the eastern U.P. The sample size was 400 scheduled castes respondents. The finding of the study broadly point out the position of the scheduled castes in social hierarchy has considerably improved.

Khan Mumtaz Ali, Ayesha Noor (1984-1985). Status of Rural women in India: A Study of Karnataka.

Mumtaz & Ayesha in her paper tried to identify the problem of rural women in order further to motivate them to participate in development activities. The author conducted their study on the pattern of a socio-economic survey. However it lacks precision and methodological sophistication that generally characterize a good socio-economic survey. Sample of 490 respondents was selected from these villages. Besides interview schedule, which was the main tools of data collection, use of observation, case studies and informal discussions was made in the conclusion of data. Finding indicates as compared to the situation in 1970 there is only marginal change in the level of literacy. Illiteracy has decreased to a small extent. Scheduled castes are giving up their traditional impure occupation and taking up prestigious occupation.

Showeb M. (1986) "Education and mobility among Harijans" (A study based students, government employees and traditionally employed chamars of Varanasi).

Author in his book stated that the educational profile of the scheduled caste community showed that illiterate member has been found higher. It was found that low academic achievement may be a function of their low economic background. The aim is to measure the

social changes taking place among scheduled caste. The study adopted comparative framework. The sample size consists of 150 respondents, 50 cases for each category. The study showed that younger generation of chamars was becoming more inclined towards formal education. The study pointed out that in the interaction between traditional & educated chamars, the educated ignored & kept distance with tradition. The study concluded that education, modern occupation & the welfare schemes of the government are contributing a lot towards changing the socio-cultural attitude & lifestyle of the chamar community.

Parvathanama C & Satyanarayana (1989) In his book "Scheduled castes at the cross road" (1989) attempts to explore the problem of untouchability, hard form of religious conversion & the crisis of posted leadership among the scheduled castes in contemporary India. The study concentrated on the education problem & other difficulties at scheduled caste college students in Karnataka. The study wants to reveal the program of education among Scheduled Castes in the state. The sample size was 260 scheduled caste college students. The study revealed that the progress of education among scheduled castes is very slow in the state. In spite of incentive provided, where only few students from these communities in institutions of higher education. There was large scale wastage & stagnation in education in these communities.

Selvanthan ,S. (1989) "Status of Scheduled caste".

S. Selvanthan has pointed that the status of the Scheduled castes in Indian is still very low paid menial occupation for these people, the shifting in the occupational base has largely been denied by social customs & connection. She concern two towns as well as villages for evaluating the grounds reality about the occupation wealth & income states & mobility among the scheduled caste. On the basis of empirical state are the districts of Tamilnadu. She concluded the SC & ST of Karnataka state are predominantly residing in rural areas. They are mostly Hindus and speak karnood. The size of the family is relatively small and usually includes parents of the childhood, SC's still remain exploited there socio- economic condition are very low in the state of Karnataka.

Chetty Krishnaiah (1991) "Scheduled caste and development programs in India".

The scheduled castes in India have long suffered from several social economic political and religious disabilities. The aim of the work is to evaluate the impact of the programs of development on the Scheduled castes in Andhra Pradesh, especially in the sectors of

agriculture, animal husbandry and the tertiary occupation. This study has made use of both Primary and secondary data using Scheduled interviews were conducted. It reveals that the developmental finance has played a vital role in providing for the increased output, increased net income and improved asset position of Scheduled castes.

Gale Ellen (2009) The status, survival and current dilemma of a female Dalit cobbler of India.

In this paper author stated about the historical oppression and the structure of Indian society with it hierarchies and power structures in an ideal place to better understand the experience of oppression. The focus of this research was to explore the way class, caste, gender hierarchies to influence the life choices and experiences of an Indian woman born into the lowest level of the caste and class structure. Participant observation and triangulation were major components in the design of this study as it was important to view the local daily life of this individual detailed field notes were collected and recorded. Interview based on open ended questions were conducted and site documents were gathered. The finding that have become evident throughout this observation have increasingly exposed and continuous scheme in particular the lived experience and position that one must accept his or her station in life without question.

Vishwanath Leela (1993) His book on "Social mobility among Scheduled caste women in Kerala", based on extensive field study & rigorous analysis. Though studies on scheduled castes in various parts of India are abundant seldom has been the focus on women. Scheduled caste women are often doubly handicapped. The present study aim to identify the factors responsible for social mobility among responsible for social mobility among scheduled caste women in Kerala & the area in which such mobility is distinctly marked. Primary & secondary data are collected for the study. Dealing with factors influencing education the author finds considerable educational mobility between generations and there is definite improvement in the educational level.

Karuna Chanana (1993) "Accessing higher education: the dilemmas schooling women".

This article focuses on the growth of higher education within the framework of preferential treatment and supporting measure for the benefit of different social group. This article reviews the progress in the India within the frame work of preferential treatment and supper's measure for the benefit of different sector of society. The education policy and programs are

unable to income as the complex social reality within a single framework and are therefore unable to bridge the gap between policy and practice.

Dana Dunn (1993) "Gender Inequality in Education & Implement in the Scheduled Caste & Tribes of India".

In this article author stated that the complex satisfaction system in India give rise to a multiplicity of social categories which often obscure the relative status of women & men with the more disadvantage segments of the population. The focus of the study is on the situation of women in scheduled caste & tribes group which are referred as 'weaker section of people' and granted special safeguards & concessions under the Indian constitution. Drawing from both ethnographic & Stastical sources the paper present and descriptive profile of schedule caste & tribes women's status in Indian society, census data has been used. Findings indicate that men, women in these groups have far more limited access to both educational & employment resources. This result also suggests that socio- economic development scenes to reduce the disadvantage of scheduled group women relative to men.

Nambissan Geetha B (1996) "Equity and education? Schooling of Dalit children in India".

The educational backwardness of the dalit communities is generally attributed to poverty at illiterate environments prevailing among them. This article draws attention to the effect in the learning environment within the formal educational system having on the dalit people. Official reports census figure have taken from the educational departments. In the overall context of indicated public resources fir schooling greater privatization of quality education for the elite and search for non formal alternatives educational backward it is likely that, socially and economically disadvantage groups will suffer greater neglect.

Sharma C.L (1996) "Social mobility among scheduled caste: An empirical study in an Indian state".

In this book Author stated that there have been a considerable number of empirical studies on the scheduled caste in India, since independence apart from such studies many social scientist have elaborately analyzed the changing status of SC in India and the main thrust of this work is to examine the social dimensions of occupation mobility or its continuity among the SC's of two categories, namely the caste occupied in this work and scavenging. This work is planned to investigate at micro-level as to what are the indicators of mobility among the scheduled caste. It is comparative research on the basis of empirical field work in 20 villages

of the two of Rajasthan that is Udaipur and Bhilwara. The policies for SC's and ST's have resulted into the formation of the backward class elites. Who have maximum benefits meant for the poorest among the poor people of their own sections.

Wankhede G.G (2001): "Educational Inequality among Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra".

Despite a century old straggle for social and political reform and independence latterly liberal remain discouragingly low among substantial sections of the scheduled castes in Maharashtra The aim of this paper is to study the rise a literary rates within the schedule caste as borne out by census report from 1961 onwards.1981 census report has been taken as base, force analyses as caste wise data from 1991 census are not available census report are use scheduled caste education backwardness is attributed to poverty, lack of easy access to schooling, unattractiveness of school system etc. the castes that show a poor response in education need greater attention by way of incentives an facilities with an individual castes base approach.

Mohanty R.P (2003): "Dalit development and change".

The present study has been carried out among the bhoi or bauris a scheduled caste community in Bhubneshwar sub division of khurda district of Orissa. Traditionally this community comprised the agricultural labor of the landholding caste group in their piece of residence. In order to avoid technical inconveniences comparative approach always been an important method in anthropological studies. The present study is also based on this approach and it is primarily an empirical work. In the present study an attempt has made has been made to explore the magnitude of change that has occurred among the Bauris a Dalit caste of Khurda district in the state of Orissa. Various poverty alleviation programs of the government the equation of the economic independence between the Bauris and the local caste Hindus started changing very fast and finally it took a new turn in the village. Consequently the local caste Hindus have now become more dependent of these people than they were previously.

Vaid Divya (2005): "Class mobility- In Indian perspective"

Mobility studies in India have been few & far between. In addition the studies have often been restricted to the sphere of caste. The aim of his paper was twofold; the first is to study patterns of female & male intergenerational class mobility in India & the second is to provide comparison of these patterns over time. National Election study (2004) data set of the centre for the study of developing societies (Delhi) with over 20,000 respondents. This paper shows

that there is more intergenerational stability than mobility for both women & men. Yet the pattern of mobility more upward over downward mobility observed is quite similar to that in the west.

Sahoo Khali (2005) "Rural development: Scheduled castes & scheduled tribes."

The scheduled castes & scheduled tribes on India have suffered from various social, economic & political problems from time immemorial. Both at central & state government level various welfare measures have been adopted to promote the quality of life during the five decade of our independence. The present work attempted on empirical study of the impact of the ameliorative programme on the SC & ST's. The study attempts to investigate into the factual aspects of economic situation, education, health & housing. Interview schedule was prepared for the purpose of intensive investigation, observation schedule, participant observation method were also used as supplementary technique. The data for the study were corrected through primary as well as through secondary sources. Several developmental measures have been initiated & implemented for the SC's & ST's but the ground reality is that only microscopic minorities from among the SCs & STs have really benefitted. The large chunk of SC & ST is still suffering from several handicapped.

Mohammad Noor (2006) "Socio-economic transformation of scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh."

Scheduled castes had been the poorest of poor and socially & economically most backward castes of the country. But after independence they are going under social & economic change both in rural & urban area.Noor Mohammad book critically analyses the socio-economic transformation of scheduled castes with focus on major parameters such as education, marriage, religion, family etc.The study is based on primary & secondary data. The secondary data related to castes, patterns of land use, climate etc. have been collected from census publication whereas primary data related to the theme of the project have been collected by the project follows for 1510 respondents related for 30 till to 10 urban centres.The study reveals the socio-economic transformation of scheduled castes highlighting the differentials among rural & urban young & old, literate & illiterate, rich & poor and scheduled castes & non-schedule castes population.

Sharma K. L. (2007) "Indian social structure and change".

Indian society is not simply a conglomeration of various ethnic, religious, linguistic, caste and regional collectivities. It is also quite complex in terms of differentiation in each one of the collectives and their historical and socio-cultural specialties. This book attempts to analyses the Indian social structure and change. Data collection was based on interview schedule, sampling methods, census method and observation. This book provides a comprehensive and analytical view of the Indian society and social change to the students at the apex level of schooling and at the level of undergraduate studied. The scheme of chapter is indicative of the comprehensive coverage. It is also speaks of our emphasis on the analysis of social structure, processes of social change and social problems. Though author have analyzed the contemporary Indian social situation, yet efforts are to see it in terms of its historicity, particularly in the context of the caste system, weaker sections, women and social change.

Modi S.K. (2008) "Socio- Economic Development of Dalits in India".

S.K Modi in his book stated that the Socio – economic status of scheduled castes in India has been low. Dalits are commonly clustered together in segregated hamlets at the edge of a village. The aim was to find out the Socio- economic development of Dalits in India. Data collection was based on interview schedule, sampling methods, census 1991. Reality is could not meet the minimum aspiration of Dalit community. The current government, for the first time in the history y has declared reservation policy to Dalits, indigenous and women. Definitely, from the perspective of inclusiveness this step of the government is positive one and it is hoped that it will help bring change in the life of dalit community. Moreover, the approach adopted by Maoists might be debatable to many but it brought certain level of awareness and practice of the society.

Sinha Surbhi and Roy Srikant (2012) "Dalit women Socio-economic status and issues".

Dalit women are known to have one distinct demographic feature and these features have important implication for their socio-economic development very little attempt has been made to analyses them to their problem. Aim of the paper is to explore or find the changes in socio-economic and demographic factors. Approach in the present book has been mixed one with respect of methodology; author totally depended on census data .Data was collected through interview schedule. There should be clear cut provision for the representation if any committee is framed. Otherwise the issue regarding Dalit women will not come into account.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The complex hierarchy of Indian society has generated an oppressive social structure that treats the lowest segments of the population as sub-human. The Indian social structure is, historically, a patriarchy. While the plight of the untouchable female within this structure has been recognized, it has barely been addressed or remedied in Indian society. Policies tailored for the lower castes and females never seem to apply to the poor, rural Scheduled Caste female who are the most disadvantaged group. A significant disadvantage for the Scheduled Caste female is the unavoidable existence of multiple oppressions: class, caste, and gender. Experiencing compound oppressions complicates one's ability to extricate oneself from his or her existing situation. There has been little or no documentation that illuminates the status, survival, and present dilemma of the Scheduled Caste female as expressed by this distinctive group.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The scheduled caste women which comprises of 12.8% of the total population of district Jalaun are at the last step of the growth. Illiteracy, malnutrition, exploitation, atrocities etc are prevalent in this section. This study is an effort to do a realistic analysis of the status of Social Mobility among Scheduled Caste women in this area. The effort is to understand the factors responsible for hindering the mobility among this section, the role of Government and other agencies involved in this direction and the cause which led to the success/ failures of these efforts. This study will explore the gap between policy formulation and there implementation vis-à-vis social mobility among Scheduled Caste women. This may provides clues to why do a commensurate benefit did not reach a majority of Scheduled Caste persons. I hope the study will be of immense benefit for the Socio-economic planners and other agencies engaged in the process of empowering the Scheduled Caste women in this region.

PROFILE OF JALAUN

According to the 2011 census Jalaun district has a population of 1,68,9974; this gives it a ranking of 296th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 366 inhabitants per square kilometer (950 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 14.87%.Jalaun has a sex ratio of 865 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 75.16%.The district has rural population of 12.68 lakhs out of which 3.63 lakhs (28.65%) are scheduled caste.

Table 3: Scheduled Caste Population In Jalaun District

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL SC POPULATION	MALE(SC)	FEMALE(SC)
1991	1219377	333472(27.34%)	184381(15.12%)	149091(12.22%)
2001	1454452	393307(27.04%)	214871(14.77%)	178436(12.26%)
2011	1689974	468178(27.70%)	252588(14.94%)	215590(12.75%)

Source:-www.up.gov.spatrika.in

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Universe and Sample

All the 9 blocks of Jalaun District will constitute the universe of study.

6 blocks (60 Scheduled Caste women from each block) will be selected purposive sampling from the list produced from Economic and Statistical department of Jalaun district.

Research Design

The research design will be Exploratory and Descriptive.

Area of the Study

Jalaun district lies entirely within the level plain of Bundelkhand, north of the hill country, and is almost surrounded by the Yamuna River, which forms the northern boundary of the district, and its tributaries the Betwa, which forms the southern boundary of the district, and the Pahuj, which forms the western boundary. The central region thus enclosed is a dead level of cultivated land, almost destitute of trees, and dotted with villages. The southern portion presents an almost unbroken sheet of cultivation. The Non River flows through the centre of the district, which it drains by innumerable small ravines. Jalaun district is divided into 9 blocks, (Dakore, Jalaun, Kadaura, Konch, Kuthond, Madhogarh, Mahewa, Nadigaon, and Rampura).

Unit of the Study

The unit of the study will be Scheduled Caste women.

Tools of Data Collection

Schedule will be used for the collection of Primary data. The interview schedule will be divided into five parts- (1) Part will comprise questions concerning the biography of Scheduled Caste women in Jalaun district. (2) Part will comprise questions concerning the Social status of Scheduled Caste women in Jalaun district. (3)Part will comprise questions concerning the factors hindering Social Mobility among Scheduled Caste women. (4)Part will comprise questions concerning the gap between policy formation and implementation. (5) Part will comprise questions concerning the suitable measures for better implementation of the ongoing programmes.

Sources of Data

Both Primary as well as Secondary data will be used.

Primary data will be conducted from Interview schedule and Case study.

Secondary data will be conducted from books, journals, e-libraries, newspapers, magazines and Census Survey Report.

Statistical Method

Chi- square method will be used.

Indicators of Social Mobility

Indicators of social mobility will be Education, Income, and occupation.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the Social status of Scheduled Castes women.
2. To study role of education in social mobility of scheduled castes women.
3. To study role of occupation in social mobility of scheduled castes women.
4. To find out the factors affecting the Social Mobility among Scheduled Castes women.
5. To assess the impact of government policy on social mobility of Scheduled castes women.

HYPOTHESIS

1. Social Mobility among the Scheduled Caste women.
2. Education has contributed to the social mobility of scheduled castes women.
3. Occupation has contributed to the social mobility of scheduled castes women.
4. There are various factors (Education, Occupation, Income, human right etc) factors affecting the Social Mobility among Scheduled Castes women.
5. There are gap between policy formulation and implementation.

CHAPTER SCHEME

(The proposed chapters are tentative)

1. Introduction

(a) Context

(b) Review of Literature

(c) Theoretical Analysis of the Study

(d) Analytical Framework

(e) Statement of the problem

(f) Significance of the study

(g) Objectives of the Study

(h) Hypotheses of the Study

(i) Research Methodology

(j) Case study

2. Social mobility of Scheduled castes women.

3. Educational mobility of Scheduled castes women.

4. Occupational mobility of Scheduled castes women.

5. Cultural mobility of Scheduled castes women.

6. Welfare measure for Scheduled castes in India.

7. Result and suggestion

8. Summary and Conclusion

Appendices

References

Glossary.

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